

after the pusher on the street, and that we can show our young people that starting or experimenting with drugs is not only unacceptable as a part of the American culture, but that we will insist they quit for their safety and for their future.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

IN MEMORY OF BARRY GOLDWATER

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the eulogy I delivered at the funeral for the former U.S. Senator from Arizona, Barry Goldwater, in Tempe, Arizona on June 3, 1998, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the eulogy was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IN MEMORY OF BARRY GOLDWATER

(Remarks of Jon Kyl, Tempe, Arizona, As Delivered June 3, 1998)

We honor Barry Goldwater today by reflecting on why he has made such a mark on our state, our nation, and the world.

All of us probably remember the first time we met Barry. In my case, it was in May 1961 when I was a student at the University of Arizona. After working with him in the political arena for most of the ensuing years, and after visiting with him often during his retirement, I think I know why he has had the influence he has had. I have come to believe it is because of his very unique perspective—about nature, including human nature.

It is why he could do without all of the political folderol that preoccupies so many in public life. It is why he could shrug off his defeat in the presidential election of 1964—not because he didn't care, but because he knew, in the end, the most important thing was to tell the truth as he saw it, and to build a foundation for the future.

It is why he cared about and understood people so well, and could shape a political philosophy which works precisely because it is predicated upon the true nature of man.

That sense of perspective, of what truly mattered, was rooted in his early experiences traveling this state, rafting down the Grand Canyon, photographing Arizona's landscapes and getting to know a lot of common people. He was very much a part of the land, the desert, the mountains, and the people and places of Arizona.

One reason I think he liked common people is because, like Abraham Lincoln, he saw

himself as a common man. My dad is the same way. They understood early on, that every person has a unique and individual worth, and that that is why freedom is indispensable to assure man's proper place in nature.

As a young man, Barry Goldwater helped run his family's trading post on the Navajo reservation. He knew the Hopi and the Navajo people and appreciated their way of life. He captured on film the character and dignity of Native Americans and other people. He saw their qualities as individuals, and learned from them and respected them.

Others wanted to remake human nature. Barry Goldwater appreciated it, as it is. In that respect, he grasped the truth of the Founding Fathers, that freedom is indispensable for the fulfillment of God's purposes for those He created in His image.

This homegrown insight is what led him to be so alarmed by the growth and power of government since the New Deal. "A government that is big enough to give you all you want is big enough to take it all away," he said, reaffirming the belief in limited government upon which America was established, and upon which he and Ronald Reagan and others constructed a conservatism for our time.

It was necessary to have someone of his courage and plain speaking to persuade others of this nature-driven view of liberty and smaller government, at a time when it was not considered a very respectable view.

But, as Matthew Arnold said, "The free-thinking of one age is the common sense of the next." There is no doubt that Barry Goldwater—as the pathbreaker for today's common-sense conservatism—is the most influential Arizonan in our lifetime, indeed, in the lifetime of Arizona as a state.

Summarizing his own life, in 1988 he wrote: "Freedom has been the watchword of my political life. I rose from a dusty little frontier town and preached freedom across the land all my days. It is democracy's ultimate power and assures its eventual triumph over communism. I believe in faith, hope, and charity. But none of these is possible without freedom."

It was a privilege to know someone who was as obvious in his virtues as he was in his opinions. When I visited with him in the last few years, he seemed reluctant to offer the specific political advice that I occasionally sought from him. He wanted instead to talk about the people he had known, about his early formative experiences in Arizona, and about history.

There are too few people who give you the feeling that they have the long view in mind. Barry Goldwater did. There are too few who show us what it is like for a man to guide his life by true principles. Barry Goldwater showed us. The Senator from Arizona was not only a great patriot, he was, as he wished to be remembered, an honest man who tried.

NICK MURNION OF GARFIELD COUNTY, MONTANA—PROFILE IN COURAGE

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, on May 29, during the Memorial Day recess last week, the Kennedy Library Foundation held its annual "Profile in Courage" Award Ceremony at the Kennedy Library in Boston. The 1998 Profile in Courage Award was presented to Nickolas C. Murnion, the County Attorney of Garfield County, Montana, for his courageous leadership in the confrontation earlier in this decade with the militia group called the Freemen.

The Profile in Courage award takes its name from President Kennedy's Pulitzer Prize-winning book, "Profiles in Courage," which my brother wrote in the 1950's, while he was still a Senator. The book told the stories of elected officials in American history who showed extraordinary political courage by doing what they thought was right, in spite of powerful resistance and opposition.

Nick Murnion clearly demonstrated that quality of political courage, and he did so at great physical risk to himself as well. His small rural community in Montana came under siege, beginning in 1993, from the Freemen, a belligerent anti-government militia that took root in the area. The members of the Freemen refused to abide by local laws or pay taxes. They harassed and threatened public officials, and threatened the life of Nick Murnion and anyone else who challenged them.

But Nick Murnion stood his ground, and armed with the rule of law and the strong support of other citizens in the community, he prevailed. Finally, in 1996, the FBI came to provide assistance, and after a dramatic 81-day siege, the militia members surrendered peacefully.

Today, as the nation struggles to deal with extremist groups, hate crimes, church bombings, schoolyard shootings, and other distressing acts of violence in our society, Nick Murnion's inspiring story reminds us of leadership at its best in our democracy.

In accepting the Profile in Courage Award, Nick Murnion delivered a truly eloquent address at the Kennedy Library in Boston, and I ask unanimous consent that his remarks be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS OF GARFIELD COUNTY ATTORNEY NICKOLAS S. MURNION, 1998 PROFILE IN COURAGE AWARD CEREMONY, MAY 29, 1998

Members of the President's family, Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation, family and friends.

I was both shocked and delighted four weeks ago when Caroline Kennedy called me in a little town in Montana to give me the great news that I had been selected as this year's John F. Kennedy Profile in Courage recipient. I had a vague awareness of the award, but my first reaction was disbelief. I couldn't figure out how I could be selected for such a prestigious honor, when I had no idea I was even being considered. I will also admit that at the time, I was almost more in awe in talking with Caroline Kennedy than in getting the great news about the award.

My first recollection of any political race was in 1960, when at the age of 7 I asked to see pictures in the newspaper of who was running for President of the United States. My first impression was that there was no question I would have voted for John F. Kennedy. Later I remember a schoolteacher telling us to remember President Kennedy as having made some of the most eloquent speeches in our time. Looking back at those speeches now, I believe she was right. The Kennedy presidency was one that I remember very fondly for the ideals expressed and the vision of a future where everyone could